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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

RELIEF FOR THE REGENT CANAL SUFFERERS.

LONDON, October 4.—A meeting will be held to-morrow, at which steps are to be taken to obtain Government relief for the sufferers by the gunpowder explosion in Regent canal.

RUMORED PROSELYTISM.

LONDON, October 5.—The *Daily Telegraph* learns from a Catholic dignitary that the Duke of Northumberland is about to become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The report is considered doubtful.

Germany.

DANISH RIGHTS IN GERMANY.

VIENNA, October 4.—The *Neue Frie Presse* reports that Denmark has sent a note to Berlin with reference to the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig. The note cites various treaties, by virtue of which Danish subjects in Prussia are to enjoy all privileges accorded to the most favored nations, and seeks to show that they are liable to expulsion only for open violation of law.

Spain.

NOTE FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, October 3.—A letter states that it is well known in official circles that the German Government has sent a note to the French Government, setting forth that the German Government has made official investigations along the French frontier as to the aid France is giving the Carlists. It results in the discovery that aid is complete and open, therefore Germany requests France to send 25,000 troops to the frontier to stop such aid to the Carlists. Otherwise, Germany will be compelled to do so.

RECEPTION OF BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

MADRID, October 4.—Mr. Layard the minister of Great Britain, and M. De Chandordy the newly appointed minister of France, were received by President Serrano last evening with the customary ceremonies, and presented their credentials.

M. De Chandordy addressing the President expressed his hopes that the difficulties of Spain, which now seemed passing away would soon wholly disappear, and gave expression to the wishes of his government for a continued friendship between the two nations. Marshal Serrano thanked the minister for his cordial expressions and fully reciprocated the friendly desires of France.

Mr. Layard on presenting his credentials declared his confidence in the triumph of the Spanish Government in the present crisis. It was noticeable that both ministers addressed President Serrano as the President of the executive power, and in their speeches made no allusion to the republic.

South America.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION.

RIO JANEIRO, October 4.—The insurrection in the Argentine States continues and is becoming formidable. The fleet has declared for General Mitre, the leader of the movement. The insurgent forces have assembled at Chivilcoy and San Martin. The Government at Buenos Ayres is taking vigorous measures to meet the storm. The Chambers are in permanent session. The National Guard has been mobilized and a state of siege been proclaimed in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre-Rios, Arrecites and Corrientes. The newspapers at Buenos Ayres have suspended publication.

Italy.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ORINOQUE.

ROME, October 5.—*La Liberte* says that the Pope's letter to President MacMahon was written in reply to an announcement of the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orinoque from Civita Vecchia. The Pope recognized the reasons for this measure, but declared that he would not have used the vessel to quit Rome, under any circumstances. The ultramontane journals represent that the Pope desired the recall of the Orinoque in order that France might have no longer exposed to complaints and grievances on this account.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 3, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000. Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108¾; do. 1867, 109¾; 10-40's 96; new 5's 104¾. New York Central 98; Erie, 24@24½; do preferred 53.

PARIS, October 3.—Rentes 62 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton firm; middling Orleans 8½@8¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 speculation and export and 7,600 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 5s. Cheese 66s. Lard 65s. Refined petroleum 9½@10d.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg On the State Finances.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—In reply to a criticism that the only reduction of State expenses under the present State government has been at the expense of the bondholders, Governor Kellogg has addressed the following supplemented statement to the *Picayune*: "The expenses of the State government last year were $411,000 less than the expenses of 1872, and $803,000 less than the expenses of 1871. This year the decrease will show a still greater reduction. It is true that the tax of four mills for general purposes remains unchanged, but the tax has heretofore never been sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government. In 1869, the amount of warrants issued in excess of receipts from the four mill general fund tax, was $50,602; in 1870 it was $888,313; in 1871 it was $1,497,162, and in 1872 it was $1,116,040.

"It is by this excess of warrants over receipts, that a large portion of the floating debt of the State has been piled up. We are endeavoring to confine the expenses within the receipts from the four mill tax, and have so far succeeded that there remained only a balance of $180,000 excess of expenditures over receipts last year. This year it is believed the receipts will nearly if not quite cover the expenses. One of the constitutional amendments to be voted on in November renders it impossible for any state government hereafter to issue warrants in excess of its receipts, and this cuts off one great source of the present financial difficulties in the State."

FIRE RECORD.

Alliance, Ohio—$2,900.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., October 3, 1874.

About twelve o'clock last night the City Laundry, owned by L. Barnaby, was discovered to be on fire, and before the steam could give any assistance, owing to the scarcity of water, it was all in flames. The building, which was frame, and all its contents were totally destroyed. The loss was two thousand six hundred dollars. It was insured for one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars in the Cooper Insurance Company of Dayton.

About one hour later a fire was discovered in the stable owned by J. Weybrecht. The fire was soon under control after the firemen got to playing on it, and the frame was left standing. A horse and carriage which were in the stable were saved. There was about three hundred dollars, with insurance. Both fires are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Clam Lake, Mich.—$4,000.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

CLAM LAKE, MICH., October 3, 1874.

A large ice house, sixty feet long, belonging to And. Mitchell, and another ice house belonging to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, which was eighty-five feet long, were burned to the ground this morning. The loss on the buildings and ice is $4,000. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. It also burned an ice house owned by Mr. Kennedy.

Omaha—$6,000.

OMAHA, NEB., October 4.—A steam laundry in the northern part of the city was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $6,000; insurance $2,000. The Pullman Palace Car company lost a good deal of linen.

Pennsylvania Railroad---Meeting of Stockholders.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad assembled this morning to take action on the report of the Committee of Investigation. The report was submitted but not read. It was resolved that, in order to enable every shareholder to have an opportunity to thoroughly understanding the report on the condition of the company and the policy indicated by the resolutions attached thereto, final action thereon be postponed till the regular annual meeting of stockholders in March next, and that the Board of Directors of the company be requested, in the meanwhile, to carry out the recommendations of the committee.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese,* and all kinds of *Groceries,* if paid within ten days from date of sale at the *Checkered Front.* T. C. JENKINS.

THERE need be no waste of food that is spared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it. D&F

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury---No One to Blame---Whitewash and Moral Lessons.

FALL RIVER, October 3.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Granite Mills disaster was rendered this afternoon. The jurors find that the fire department were as promptly on hand as could be expected from the confusion of the alarm, caused by striking four different boxes at about the same time, but that the hooks and ladders of the fire department were insufficient, for an emergency of this kind, and were poorly handled on this occasion. The many reports concerning other branches of the department are unfounded.

It is apparent that due precaution was not used in giving the alarm to the persons at work on the sixth story. Had such an alarm been given, and the care indicated been taken, the lives of all persons in that story might have been saved, notwithstanding there was but one escape therefrom, viz: the tower stairs. It is remarkable, the fire being discovered in the mule room in the fourth story, that among all the men employed there, as well as of those in the fifth story, to whom there can be no doubt the alarm was general and ample, a single man did not have presence of mind enough to warn their fellow operatives in the sixth story to flee from their fiery fate; and had even the male operatives in the sixth story not become panic stricken at the first alarm of fire that reached them, they might have led all the women and children in their charge down the lower stairs in safety.

The evidence fully shows that all the appliances for extinguishing fires in all the stories such as tanks, pump and pipes, and horizontal pipes and hose, in the various rooms, were in this mill apparently ready for use on the morning of the fire; but apparently water was wanting in them, and the hose and pipes were useless in the fourth story at this time.

In the construction of the mill, the jurors believe it to be the aim of the corporation to furnish every facility that money could purchase, and the lessons of the past furnish, for the escape of the employees from their mill in case of fire; but it was proved conclusively that there were not ample means of escape from the attic. Had there been, the loss of life would have been avoided, and the jurors suggest, as an additional means of safety and escape, that in case of fire it should be so arranged, that an alarm struck in any story should reach all others in the mill. From the evidence the jurors say that it clearly and indubitably appears that all the means of escape by the doors from every story, were free and unobstructed, except by smoke and flame, there being no locks or bolts on any door communicating with any room, excepting the lower door leading to the tower, and that is always open during the time the help is employed. The approximate cause of the death of James Turner and the twenty-two others on the morning in question, was caused by the burning of the mill, they either being destroyed by fire inside or killed by leaping to the ground from the mill. The jurors conclude their verdict as follows:

"Let the lesson pass not unheeded either to mill-owners or the public in general, that human life is precious, and that all means that tend to save either particularly or generally, this precious boon to the poorest mortal, has the sanction of all mankind, and an example in Him who died for all."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1874.

THE CREEDMOOR RIFLE SHOOTING.

The shooting in the Bennet long range championship rifle-match was continued this morning at Creedmoor. The shooting was taken up at one thousand yards range, where it was interrupted by darkness yesterday. The match resulted as follows: The first prize was won by Rigby of the Irish team, the second by Fulton of the American team, the third by Sgt. Mason of Canada, the fourth and fifth by Messrs. Milner and Hamilton of the Irish team. A contest was then entered into between the muzzle-loading Rigby rifle, and the Sharp's breech-loaders. Each competitor was allowed twenty-five shots at one thousand yards. The shooting resulted in a victory for the Rigby rifle over the Sharp's rifle, of 113 points.

THE BERCHER-TILTON MESS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The *Evening Post* publishes the following: "Mr. Beecher was before the Grand Jury about an hour to-day, answering questions from members of that body in reference to the published articles attacking his character. The indictment against Theodore Tilton for libelling Mr. Beecher was then specified, and read to the latter, who said it was correct. The indictment sets forth that Theodore Tilton wickedly and maliciously, with intent to injure and scandalize the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his good name, fame and character, subjecting him to contempt and disgrace, and to provoke him and his friends to commit a breach of the peace, published, on or about September 18, 1874, or caused to be published, in the *Daily Graphic*, and circulated in Brooklyn and elsewhere,' &c."

Messrs. Tilton and Moulton will not be formally arrested, but will be notified to appear on Monday and furnish bonds pending their trial, which, it is intimated, will take place in early day. There was great excitement in Brooklyn when it became known that Mr. Beecher had appeared before the Grand Jury and made complaint against Tilton and Moulton, and that indictments were found against them for malicious libel and slander. It is understood that when Mr. Beecher gave his testimony he was in the highest degree emphatic, and declared that the allegations of Tilton and Moulton, with reference to himself, Mrs. Tilton and another lady, were "atrocious falsehoods."

TILTON ON THE INDICTMENT.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1874.

Theodore Tilton has written a letter to the press declaring that after so many opportunities of prosecuting him for libel have been carefully avoided by Mr. Beecher and his friends, the present tardy indictment procured by District Attorney Winslow, a member of the Plymouth Investigating Committee, can be attributed to the fact that the verdict of the Church Committee fails to command the popular credence. Mr. Tilton solemnly reaffirms the literal and absolute truth of his charges against Mr. Beecher and demands an immediate trial.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IN COURT.

An order was granted by Judge Donohue yesterday compelling the Treasurer of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to show cause why he does not produce the books previously ordered, and also why he should not be punished for contempt of court. The case of Eliza Myers vs. Northern Pacific Railroad, Jay Cooke and W. B. Ogden & Co., to foreclose mortgage, secure bondholders and enjoin the issue of any more 7-30 bonds, was argued before Judge Blatchford yesterday. The object of plaintiff is to remit the case back to the State Court—decision reserved.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION PROPOSED.

The *Herald* pledges itself to pay one-fourth of the entire cost of another Polar expedition.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

The steamers China and City of Richmond, have arrived from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH EXERCISES.

Mr. Beecher's church was crammed to its utmost capacity this morning, and there were as many on the streets outside, unable to gain admittance. The church was opened at 9:30 A. M. for members only and newspaper men, and at ten o'clock a few outsiders were admitted. The church was decorated with flowers and evergreens from desk to door, in a style that was the perfection of artistic taste. Mr. Beecher ascended the platform at 10:30. Two or three persons attempted to get up a demonstration by clapping hands but it was immediately checked. The opening prayer was a master piece of pathos, being an appeal for rest to every heart oppressed with care and sorrow. Mr. Beecher then read the Sermon on the Mount, and after the hymn, delivered a long prayer. The sermon was from the words "Thy will be done." No allusion was made to the recent investigation.

MR. AND MRS. FITCH AT CHURCH.

The bridal party from Washington attended St. Bridget's Church to-day. Father Mooney escorted them to seats and before the sermon, extended a cordial welcome to the bride and groom. After mass, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch appeared on the balcony of Father Mooney's residence and bowed their acknowledgments to an immense crowd, who cheered them heartily.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 4, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.34	42	91	N.W.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.23	62	48	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.39	50	64	N. E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer..30.36 Highest thermometer..54
Mean thermom.. 49 Lowest thermometer..42

Duff's College.

Evening Sessions commence Monday October 5th. Young men engaged during the day have an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of bookkeeping, penmanship, and arithmatic in the evening.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Publication of the Laws of Congress.

"Maryland, My Maryland" After Offices.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT ENVELOPES.

Doubts About the Secret Service.

INFLUX OF SPURIOUS MONEY APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1874.

The Laws of the Forty-third Congress.

The volume of the laws for the first session of the Forty-third Congress will be issued from the Government Printing Office to-morrow. This is the official edition to correspond with the revised statutes as authorized by act of Congress at the last session. There have been numerous applications for this edition and much complaint has been expressed at the delay. This arose entirely through the failure to receive the index earlier. It may be said, however, that Mr. Durant has succeeded in preparing a very complete index.

Maryland Office Seekers.

A large number of applications are constantly received from citizens of Maryland for appointments in the Postoffice Department. The Postmaster General says that, in his opinion, there will be no more appointments in the Department from that State for some years, as the appointments are now more than double the quota of that State. The new appointments which are being made are entirely from the outlying States, and an effort will be made, by the removal of inefficient clerks, to equalize the quota of the several States.

The Envelope Contract Trouble.

Some fears are expressed of the ability of the parties who have just received the contract for the supply of stamped envelopes to meet the demand for some days. No impressions of the stamps have yet been received, and orders from the Department for upwards of a million envelopes have been forwarded. It is estimated that about eight million will be wanted before the tenth of the present month. It is understood that the Morgan Envelope Company are sending their machinery to Hartford, and it is now asserted that the bid of that company was purposely underbidden, as the rejection of the first bids shortened the time for preparations to but twelve days. The Postmaster General is disposed to practice some leniency, allowing a few days at least.

The Secret Service Changes.

The business of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department under the new *regime* will be managed in Washington and the New York office will not be continued. The employment of but ten men in the new corps is not spoken of very favorably, and there are evident fears in the minds of some of the officers of the Treasury and bankers, that the result will be a great influx of spurious money.

ARREST OF THE BILLINGS MURDERERS.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1874.

The Attorney General has received a dispatch from the United States Marshal at Montgomery, Alabama, announcing the arrest of all the persons charged with complicity in the murder of Billings.

FOG SIGNALS ORDERED.

Notice is given by the Light House Board that on and after October 21st, the steam fog whistle will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, at Manitou Island light station, on Lake Superior. This signal will give alternate blasts of three and five seconds, with intervals of twenty six seconds.

REPORT OF THE MINT AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report of the operations of the mint and assay offices for the fiscal year ending June 30th, from which it appears that the gold deposits were $38,861,595; silver deposits and purchases, $15,122,151. The report makes a comparison of the operations for the last fiscal year, with the average result for the ten years ending June 30, 1872, showing the following percentage of increase. In gold bars operated upon, about 115 per cent.; silver operated upon, 397 per cent.; in gold coinage, 121 per cent.; silver coinage, 369 per cent.; fine gold, 169 per cent.; fine gold bars, 226 per cent.; imported gold bars, 340 per cent.; fine silver bars, 619 per cent.; and imported silver bars, 60 per cent.

The amount of specie in this country is stated to be, on the 30th of June last $167,000,000. The estimate shows a gain in specie and bullion in the last two fiscal years of $58,500,000. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the world is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand millions. The present annual rate of production is silver $80,000,000 and gold $100,000,000. The figures together bring an annual addition of about one and a half per cent to the existing stock of specie.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular calling upon the national banks for reports of their condition at the close of business on Friday, October 2d. As these reports are needed by the Comptroller in the preparation of his annual report to Congress, he urgently requests officers of national banks throughout the country to forward the same immediately.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR STILL AGITATED.

The United States Government is still pressing upon Spain a claim for indemnity for the Virginius affair.

WEST POINT EXAMINATION.

General Pope has made a thorough examination of the course of study and the condition of affairs at West Point Academy, and has returned to Fort Leavenworth where he is preparing his report.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Freight Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE O., October 4, 1874.

As the midnight freight train for Cleveland on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad was passing this point last night, a young man jumped off the train in safety and was noticed running along the platform, talking to some one on the train, when he tripped and fell under the train, and was horribly crushed. He was carried into the baggage room, and died in two hours. He was able to converse, gave his name as James Woods, said he had been to Galion and got off here to take his run as a brakeman on a freight train which was to leave here to-day for the West. Some of his relatives live in Cleveland, and he was running after the freight train telling the engineer some word to take to his brother, which he had forgotten before getting off. No blame is attached to the railroad company.

Death from a Runaway.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., October 4, 1874.

Last night the team of a man named William Brabham, ran off, throwing him from the wagon, causing his death almost instantly. His wife, who was with him, was also injured.

Run Over and Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 4.—An old man named Dinoon employed at the Bellefontain Railroad shops, was run over and killed by an engine Saturday night. A little colored girl named Annie Pattinger, was run over and instantly killed on Meridian street by one of the Adams Express Company's wagons.

A Charleston dispatch states that 10,000 voters of the that city, black and white, assembled in mass meeting last night to demand from Governor Moses the removal of the present board of Election Commissioners, alleging that they are unscrupulous partisans. All the speakers, colored and white, says the dispatch, urged a petition to the Government first, and if that fails, a resort to the only means left the people. A committee was appointed to present to the Government a petition for the removal of the Election Commissioners.

The Local Committee of Invitation of the Army of the Tennessee have issued an address in which they tender a cordial invitation to all officers who at any time served with honor in the Army of the Tennessee to be present at the reunion in Springfield, October 14th and 15th. They have issued over two thousand personal invitations, but many of the addresses are unknown to them and therefore they extend this general invitation.

A Richmond, Virginia, dispatch says that an amicable adjustment has been made of the Malone-Johnson difficulty, through the efforts of General Jubal Early, acting for Johnson, and James Barron Hope, on the part of Malone—General Matt. Ranson, of North Carolina, being referee.

POLITICAL.

State.

Wilkesbarre has nearly 4,000 registered voters.

The voters registered in Allentown count up 3,998.

The Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* says: "Don't vote for Latta, the sheep-taxer of the Southwest!"

The Democracy boast that they are going to carry Pennsylvania. It is certain, however, than Pennsylvania is not willing to carry the Democracy.

The temperance politicians of Blair county met in Altoona on Saturday, and nominated Alexander M. Lloyd for Assembly, and A. A. Stevens for District Attorney. Both accepted. The convention was not a large one.

The Republicans of Bradford county have agreed upon the following ticket: Congress—B. Laporte. Senator—H. L. Scott. Assembly—Dr. Ely Tracy, A. S. Kingsley and William Moscrip. Commissioner—Morris Sheppard. District Attorney—J. N. Califf. Surveyor—G. V. Myer.

A Democratic candidate down in Berks, for Assembly, is attracting public attention by his economy. Even his spelling shows the commendable spirit of saving, and he spares a letter wherever possible. He spells his name, Michael, "Mickel," and appointment with one p.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The Harrisburg *Patriot* having been convinced that the temperance movement is a Republican game," has dropped it. The *Patriot* has our sympathies; it struggled hard to set up a ticket to aid the Democracy by dividing the Republicans, and it has ignominiously failed.

The Democrats of Lawrence county nominated the following ticket: For Congress—R. M. Clendennin. Judge—John McMichael. Assembly—W. J. Black. District Attorney—F. J. Kurtz. Commissioner—Robert Paisley. Register and Recorder—C. M. Keefer. Auditor—Thomas L. Ashton.

Several papers have stated that Hon. John Killinger has been nominated for Congress from the Fourteenth district. This is a mistake. Mr. Killinger has been named by Lebanon, one of the three counties composing the district. Of the other two, Northumberland presents Hon. John B. Packer, and Dauphin has not held its convention yet.

Following is the Republican ticket chosen in Luzerne county: Congress—Hon. John Lacoe. Assembly—Isaac Hofler and W. H. Hostetter, Esqs. District Attorney—W. G. Lehman, Esq. Director of the Poor—S. C. Bowman. County Surveyor—Martin Meily. Auditor—Simon M. Krall,

Republicans of Sullivan county have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Col. J. H. Horton. President Judge—Hon. T. W. Ingham. Sheriff—Frank Hanan. Commissioner—Lyman Baker. Auditor—James H. Campbell. No nominations were made for Representative and Phonotomary.

The Republican nominations in Perry county are as follows: J. H. Wheely for Assembly; A. W. R. Swartz for Associate Judge; J. W. Williamson for Sheriff; James Whitmer and William Zimmerman for Commissioners; for Director of the Poor, William Shutt; for Auditor, John Bixler; for County Surveyor, John W. S. Rough.

Plank 4 of the Democratic State platform reads thus: "That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors." Will the Democratic State Committee officially inform the people of Pennsylvania who "their" soldiers are? Are they the men who fought out to victory a war in which the Democratic Convention declared to be only a record of "debt, slaughter and disgrace," or the men who lost in that war?

The real contrast between Latta and Olmsted is on wool—wool in every aspect—Latta wanted to tax sheep; Olmsted opposed that. Latta voted against the Thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery; Olmsted voted for it. The "contrast" is there. And as to its being "honorable" to Latta we leave the public to judge. But before quitting this subject we desire to propound this to Latta: Did you do right in voting for the bill relating to landlords and tenants, was not Olmsted also right in doing the same thing? If Olmsted was wrong in so voting, was not Latta also wrong? And if the presence of one candidate on the Republican ticket who voted for this measure should defeat the ticket, how is it with the Democratic ticket, which contains the name of a man who voted for the same thing, *only in a worse form?* Please reply.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Congressional Conference of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset assembled at Bedford, Pa., on Tuesday, and the past week of violence in polling until late on Thursday night, adjourned to meet at the Summit, in Cambria county, to-morrow. The contest thus far has been conducted in the most spirited manner, each of the candidates doing their utmost to secure the coveted prize. The balloting has been varied; at one time Barker would have six votes at other times Cessna, Sisk, Blair, or Kinkead, but on the one hundred and fortieth ballot Barker received seven votes and was supposed to be nominated. Immediately previous to the announcement of the result of the ballot by the President, one of Mr. Kountz's conferees, availing himself of the rule that had been reserved, changed his vote, thus changing the final result. Barker, it is said, feels assaugine or his ultimate nomination.

The various comparisons so far made between Beath and McCandless lack one essential point. Beath, as a soldier, did his duty, and left others to perform theirs. McCandless, as a soldier, took upon himself the management of other people's duty, and insolently refused to do his part unless everything else was done to suit his whims. Beath believed it his duty to fight according to the orders of his superior officers, be they whom they might. McCandless believed it to be his privilege, as a soldier's honor to sulkily retire because a particular General was not kept in command, and because a particular policy was not observed. Beath was loyal to liberty and to his country. McCandless was also loyal—but his loyalty was to McClellan and to slavery. These twin Gods of McCandless being upheld he would fight, but when they went down, "the post of honor was the private station." They are gone, and McCandless must remain in his "post of honor."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Ohio.

DEMOCRAT THUNDER AT LIMA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., October 4, 1874.

As announced, Governor Allen, Hon. George Pendleton and General Samuel Carey were here yesterday, together with Hon. John G. Thompson and Wm. Bell, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. In the forenoon they were driven over the city, and expressed themselves agreeably surprised with the growth and prosperity of Lima. After dinner they called the crowd together in front of the Court House, seven hundred people being present, and Governor Allen addressed them in a twenty-minute speech. He dwelt chiefly upon the purity and honesty of the Democratic party and of his own career in the United States Senate; how General Blakeburn, now deceased, of Allen county, aided him in securing his election to that body. General Carey followed, speaking for over two hours. He repeated his Mansfield speech, and kept the crowd in first rate humor by relating rich anecdotes and making telling hits. As it was late when he closed, the Chairman announced that Mr. Pendleton would not speak until evening. There were five hundred people assembled in City Hall in the evening, partly Republicans, with a fair sprinkling of ladies. Mr. Pendleton spoke for an hour and a half, mostly on financial issues. He said the national bank system should be abolished, argued for free banks and plenty of greenbacks, said there was not enough money in the country to carry on trade, and that commerce must have a further issue of greenbacks; that specie payment could not be resumed as there was not gold and silver enough in the country to do it. Governor Allen is also right in doing the same thing?. If Olmsted was wrong in so voting, was not Latta also wrong? And if the presence of one candidate on the Republican ticket who voted for this measure should defeat the ticket, how is it with the Democratic ticket, which contains the name of a man who voted for the same thing, *only in a worse form?* Please reply.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Congressional Conference of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset assembled at Bedford, Pa., on Tuesday, and the past week of violence in polling until late on Thursday night, adjourned to meet at the Summit, in Cambria county, to-morrow. The contest thus far has been conducted in the most spirited manner, each of the candidates doing their utmost to secure the coveted prize. The balloting has been varied; at one time Barker would have six votes, at other times Cessna, Sisk, Blair, or Kinkead, but on the one hundred and fortieth ballot Barker received seven votes and was supposed to be nominated. Immediately previous to the announcement of the result of the ballot by the President, one of Mr. Kountz's conferees, availing himself of the rule that had been reserved, changed his vote, thus changing the final result. Barker, it is said, feels assaugine or his ultimate nomination.

The various comparisons so far made between Beath and McCandless lack one essential point. Beath, as a soldier, did his duty, and left others to perform theirs. McCandless, as a soldier, took upon himself the management of other people's duty, and insolently refused to do his part unless everything else was done to suit his whims. Beath believed it his duty to fight according to the orders of his superior officers, be they whom they might. McCandless believed it to be his privilege, as a soldier's honor to sulkily retire because a particular General was not kept in command, and because a particular policy was not observed. Beath was loyal to liberty and to his country. McCandless was also loyal—but his loyalty was to McClellan and to slavery. These twin Gods of McCandless being upheld he would fight, but when they went down, "the post of honor was the private station." They are gone, and McCandless must remain in his "post of honor."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Ohio.

DEMOCRAT THUNDER AT LIMA.

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A Strong Case Strongly Presented.

Speaker Blaine, in a recent speech at Bangor, placed the outrages in the South in a strong light, and showed the inconsistency and absurdity of that sort of statesmanship which would protect our citizens abroad, but deny them the same protection at home. He said in evidence:

"And here, fellow-citizens, I beg to point out to you an anomaly in the administration of justice and of law. If the sixteen colored men to whom I have referred as having embodied in Tennessee, and a part of them brutally murdered, had been on the soil of England, and this fiendish outrage had been perpetrated on them, our Government would have called England to account for it, and to avoid war England would have been compelled, so far as possible, to right the wrong. She would have been compelled to punish the guilty malefactors, to pay damages to the wounded and to the families of the slain for the injuries inflicted. And, on the ground that these sixteen colored men had been subjects of Great Britain, doing lawful business in Tennessee, and this grievous outrage had been committed, our Government would have been promptly called to account by England, and we, in turn, to avoid possibly a bloody war, would have been compelled to do the same justice which, in the reversed position, I have already said we would have exacted from England.

"But these sixteen colored men being simply American citizens, peacefully pursuing their avocations on American soil, have no right according to the Democratic dogma of local government to call upon the United States for protection. The poor, helpless class to which the Democratic doctrine reduces us is simply this: That if an American citizen is the victim of an outrage on foreign soil, our Government will indemnify and avenge him; or if the subject of a foreign government has an outrage inflicted upon him on our soil, our Government, by its international obligations, must go all lengths to put down the grievance, but an American citizen, on American soil, must not expect the General Government to intervene and protect him, no matter how terrible the outrage to which he may be subjected.

"For myself I do not so read the duty and power of Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—the very purpose and intent of which was to extend to every citizen, however humble and poor he may be, the amplest and fullest protection and vindication against any wrong to his person, that the local government may be unwilling or incompetent to redress. Let us not abate one jot or tittle of the protection we extend to our own citizens when on foreign soil, but let it be understood as the fundamental principle of the Republican party, that the safest place for an American citizen is under the folds of his own flag, on his own soil—and that there, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, shall alike have absolute and impartial protection. Until that is settled definitely, affirmatively and irreversibly, no other political issue can possibly be so vital and important to the United States."

THROUGH the efforts of Robert C. Winthrop, now in Europe, the Massachusetts Historical Society will come into possession of an exact copy of a painting of George Washington, which has unusual historic interest. The original was intended for the Stadtholder in 1780, and was captured with Laurens by Captain Keppel, of the British navy. Laurens had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague in 1779, and was on his way to Holland when the capture was made. He was sent to the tower, where he remained for more than a year. The portrait was claimed by the captor as a personal prize, and presented by him to his uncle, Admiral Lord Keppel. It there became one of the treasures of Quidenham Park, the seat of the Earl of Albermarle, present head of the Keppel family in Norfolk. The name of the artist is unknown, which is not a matter of moment, since the portrait is not an exhibition of the highest order of merit. Mr. Winthrop had Albemarle's cordial permission to see the painting, and, subsequently, his authority to make a copy of it. A photograph was taken and magnified to the dimensions of the original. The copy was then finished by a skilled artist, in oils and colors, in the immediate presence of the original, so as to leave no room for the slightest discrepancy between them. Both Mr. Winthrop and Earl Albemarle, who has taken warm interest in the progress of the work, certify that it is a perfect *facsimile* of the portrait just as it was painted for the Stadtholder and captured by Keppel nearly a century ago. Even the frame is to be reproduced in kind. The whole is a gift to the society from Mr. Duncan, late of Rhode Island, now resident in London.

A Baltimore dispatch to the New York *Times* states that the steamship Wilmington, from New Orleans, brought back thirty cases of arms shipped from Baltimore for the White Leaguers, and returned them to prevent their seizure, under a Kellogg order, issued just previous to the late Penn revolution. The house which shipped the arms had orders for sixty cases more, but the orders have been countermanded.

RISING SUN FLOUR!!

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY TO-DAY.

The New Slow Grinding Process is a success. Our customers are sending us the most flattering reports of this improved Flour.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

SOLE AGENTS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Over the Lower Lake region, and thence to the Ohio Valley, northeast winds, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, and partly

The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1874.

THE October term of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Western district, begins to-day.

THE value of the export trade of Philadelphia, for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $514,301—a healthy and active traffic.

THE Ohio election will take place one week from to-morrow. All the indications presage a Republican victory, for which, indeed, the State Democratic Convention thoroughly prepared the way.

CHICAGO papers note a marked increase in all the departments of trade, in that city. In the lumber trade also there is increasing activity, and altogether the business prospect is represented as brightening every day.

THE false and foolish promises of better times, which our local Democratic contemporary pledges itself shall follow its party's acquisition of power, do not seem to have wrought any notable changes in public sentiment thus far.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* grieves over the degeneracy of Pennsylvania—but so did JOSEPH SURFACE over that of his brother. It says "the friends of the reform movement are much discouraged." What is that, and who are they?

SHOULD the Democracy succeed in carrying the Northern States, this fall, the New Orleans *emeute* would unquestionably be repeated all over the South, and the nation kept in a constant state of ferment. Can the people afford this?

"THE last end of that man shall be worse than the first." Butter-watermelon GRATZ BROWN, the "Liberal" Vice Presidential candidate in 1872, has gone over, bag and baggage, to the Bourbon party. "*Facilis descensus*," etc.

THE New York *Tribune* states that the anticipation of the merchants of that city of an early revival of business in all branches of trade have already been realized, as well in the retail as the wholesale trade—a wholesome fact which we recommend to the attentive study of the *Post*.

THE new metropolitan morning organ of the Republican party, the *Republic*, makes its appearance to-day. The paper will be of the same size as the New York *Times*. The editorial staff is composed of writers of known ability and reputation, all of them having served many years in the editorial rooms of the New York press.

THE *Post* continues to talk vaguely of the "reforms" which the Democratic party will inaugurate if it is permitted to get into power. We again invite that paper to tell us what there is in the past or present history of that party to make it advisable to intrust the honor, credit and morality of the State and nation into its keeping?

THE Democratic papers are congratulating themselves and their party over the fact that, under the new Constitution of the State, the Pennsylvania election does not now take place until November. It is a matter of little consequence. October Ohio, acting as substitute, will pronounce the doom of the party with equal emphasis and justice.

THE roseate way in which, through their organs, the Democracy of this State talk of "rescuing the Commonwealth from the clutches of the Radicals," irresistibly reminds one of the little boy's composition about pins, which, he said, "had been the means of saving a good many lives." "How was that?" inquired his mother. "By folks not swallowing 'em," replied the young philosopher.

IT WILL not do for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to rest themselves upon the fact, strong as that is, that their principles are sound and their candidates superior men. To command satisfactory results there must be organization and work and, certainly, the unstinted abuse which Democracy is pouring out upon the Republican party and its candidates, ought to be stimulus enough to inspire every man to do his whole duty. There is nothing to fear from the Democratic party: the chief danger lies among themselves.

THE total imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York during September, amounted in value to $12,142,291, against $14,186,367 for the corresponding month of last year, or a decline of a million and a-half, and more than two millions below the aggregate for September, 1872. The value of these importations for the past nine months, amounts to $89,462,332, against $98,897,873 last year, and $118,140,646 in 1872. The economic suggestions of these statistics speak encouragingly for the future. Luxury and extravagance are being clipped of their wings.

THE October elections begin to-day in Connecticut, in which State town officers are to be chosen under the new registry law. A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, providing that towns having 6,000 or more inhabitants shall be entitled to two representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature, will also be voted upon. The election of town officers is important, as the Boards of Selectmen are to be chosen, and these officers will have much power in the admission or rejection of new voters at the regular election in April next.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Commissioner of Pensions is doing everything in his power to protect the rights and interests of pensioners against the wrongs of dishonest claim agents, and that he will stricly enforce the laws as the only effectual remedy for the evil and as the best means of preserving the honor of the profession in the interests of those who pursue an honorable practice. A number of agents in different parts of the country, convicted, through his efforts, of demanding and receiving illegal and excessive fees, have recently been sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

THE nextannual meeting of the Pennsylvania Tanners' Association will be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of November next. The last meeting was largely attended by tanners from all sections of the country, and its proceedings attracted general attention both here and in Europe. The questions then discussed were of great interest all in the business, and, as the aim is to make this the nucleus of a National Association, tanners from all sections of the country are invited to be present, and to furnish such facts and ideas as they can for the advancement of the interests of the trade.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The rumored "call" on Mr. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE to run as an "Independent" candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, against Colonel THOMAS M. BAYNE, the regular Republican nominee, has not yet been issued, and, for the sake of the good sense of all parties to the alleged compact, it is sincerely to be trusted it may not be. We frankly confess ourselves not a little surprised that Mr. PURVIANCE should be a consenting party to this sorry business. The Republican party has greatly honored him and his. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1837-8; he has also been a member of the State Senate and a member of Congress, and he was, moreover, a member of the last State Constitutional Convention—distinctions neither unmarked nor few.

His brother, JOHN N. PURVIANCE, has been a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly, Auditor General of the State, and Register in Bankruptcy; and he was a prominent candidate before the last Republican State Convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

His son, Dr. PURVIANCE, is now physician to the Marine Hospital, and WINFIELD S. PURVIANCE, son of the proposed "Independent" candidate for Congress, was Chairman of the Republican County Committee during the GEARY campaign in 1866.

It will thus be seen that this family, who came, originally, from Butler county, have, as a family, been eminently honored by the Republican party.

We do not affirm that their rewards have been greater than their deserts, but we cannot help expressing our great surprise and regret that any one of the number should allow himself to be used as the instrument of any faction to help elect any portion of the Democratic ticket. It almost seems like spelling one's household Bible to gratify a spite against the preacher. There is no hope for an "independent" movement, either in this State or in the nation. Every man must either fish or cut bait, and if Mr. PURVIANCE shall choose to respond affirmatively to the proposed "call," he will simply be furnishing bait for Democratic sharks and suckers. He will, to all practical intents and purposes, be over the fence, and inside the Bourbon camp.

We have heard it stated that Colonel BAYNE, against whom Mr. PURVIANCE proposes to enter the lists, was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of the latter for the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention—a sharp and suggestive contrast, whether considered in a political or a personal sense.

We did not support Colonel BAYNE for the nomination, preferring our old friend Senator GRAHAM, for reasons personal to ourselves; but since Colonel BAYNE *has* received the nomination—fairly carrying off the honor from his competitors—we propose to give him our hearty and undivided support, knowing him to be every way qualified for the position for which he has been duly named by his party.

We hold, indeed, that there is only one really safe rule in regard to the public service—and that is, to abide by the decisions and actions of nominating conventions. The incipient rebellion which recently reared its head in Louisiana was the consequence of a few Northern Democratic successes, themselves chiefly the result of Republican splits and dissensions in two or three States. Imagine what would have been the outcomé had the National Government been under Democratic control, and defeat had overtaken the Republicans in a dozen of their strongest States, by reason of the performance of their supposed "duty," that of "bolting," on the part of a few thousand discontented Republican voters. If these men who fly off at a tangent whenever they are not allowed to dictate to everybody and everything, could have their way, the country would not be worth a year's purchase. No trust can be placed in the Democratic party of the North, and in the South it is ready for rebellion at any moment. The Republican party is the only national party, and its continuance in power is an absolute necessity for the Union. But to secure this, we must have a united North. Without such a united North, the American nation can live only from day to day, from hour to hour; and not very many days, or hours, even, in that wretched, ricketty manner.

If Mr. PURVIANCE, and those who propose to use him as a tool for inflicting injury upon the party which has so honored him, are really anxious to bring about a Democratic ascendancy in the State and the Nation, let them frankly so declare. Straightforward enmity is entitled to a certain degree of respect.

In sound, practical capacity, in breadth and depth of intellect, and in extent and variety of information concerning affairs of State, Colonel BAYNE is the peer of most men of his age and experience, here or elsewhere. He has for several years been more or less actively and prominently before the people of his district in a position of grave importance and responsibility. In it he has fully realized public expectation. While his energy, ability, industry, and fidelity to the principles of the Republican party are freely conceded by all, of the faithfulness with which he will represent and guard the best interests of his constituents and of the people at large, in Congress, we have no more doubt than we have of his election. The question is, whether Mr. PURVIANCE is animated by a feeling of hostility to the Republican party. As yet, we believe not. If he is, it will prove unavailing.

QUITE a notable convention is that of the magnates of all the leading railroads of the country, now in session in New York. The object of the conference is to effect a permanent organization with a view to harmonizing all railroad differences, and settling by arbitration all questions of importance upon which a diversity of opinion may arise between any of the great railroad interests represented. It will divide into districts the country its interests cover, constituting a sort of High Court of Railroad Arbitration, which promises to be largely useful and beneficial to the companies and to the public in harmonizing existing difficulties and effecting a co-operative system.

THE Philadelphia *Press* scores a strong point against the howling Dervishes of the Democracy by showing that it is on record, in sworn testimony, that in every Republican Southern State where public money has been stolen, members of the Bourbon party in high standing have profited by the theft, and received their share of the spoils. The proofs adduced by the *Press* are not new, but they nevertheless furnish a forcible illustration of the practices of the Democrats, as compared with their promise and their preaching. What they would do, with the State and National treasuries at their mercy, may partly be imagined.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

These are specie days: they are golden.

Pittsburgh has a mendacitator. He is connected with the *Post*.

Mme. Kinlin-Wood is a California actress who should have fire in her.

"Snags" has hooked himself. He confesses to the catching of a gudgeon.

The *World* says the Democratic party is "founded on a rock." So is a limpet.

Because business is backward the Buffalo Canal Forwarding Association has just been dissolved.

A fact not to be made light of is that Russia sends all the way to Philadelphia for fine gas fixtures.

The State Insurance Commissioner is after some of the week-kneed companies with a sharp stick.

The exports of salmon from Oregon for this year are valued at $1,500,000, or $500,000 more than last.

The three essentials of a great Republican victory in this State are organization, method and courage.

The California wheat crop is estimated at 16,116,000 centals, of which there will be about 12,000,000 for export.

Only about a week more remains for hard work in Ohio. We hope our friends will not fail to improve it.

The ladies have heretofore worn all sorts of flowers and fruits in their hats, and now they have a turn-up on the side.

These are the times when a housekeeper isn't very particular about going to the door. It's almost sure to be a bill.

Having received the necessary private instructions from his wife, the Marquis of Lorne has taken to public lecturing.

The virus of serpents is declared to be a sovereign remedy against hydrophobia, but the remedy is as bad as the decease.

Our prohibition friends should remember that is quite possible to become intemperate on cold water, as well as on whisky.

Chicago's latest claim to fame is that of being the most uninsured city in the world. But its assurance is altogether unlimited.

Now Autumn turns the leaves of the book of Nature, and day by day the contents become more beautiful and more brilliant.

Railroad train employees in Nevada, from the conductor to the fireman, go armed for the purpose of putting gamblers and other thieves off.

An inmate of the Connecticut State prison has just published a critical refutation of the materialistic doctrines of Tyndall's recent address.

The Democratic press is a conspicuous example of the superiority of the nineteenth over the first century in the matter of mendacity.

An eminent English physician asserts that the babies of London are never sober from their birth until they are weaned. This is terrible.

Sight drafts, accepted and made payable at bank, are not liable to stamp tax, according to a late decision of the Internal Revenue Department.

There is more said in favor of an early resumption of specie payments now than at any time since the passage of the National Banking law.

There is a goodly number of ships and other large sailing craft on the stocks in Eastern shipyards. Not a week passes if which one is not launched.

A good many papers got badly sold on that Simmons matter, treating Brother Sam's performance as the desertion of Butler by the Boston Collector.

According to the leading papers of those sections, the agricultural communities of the West and Northwest were never in better financial condition than now.

The Farragut prize claims are now nearly all settled, so that the claimants will have but very short time to wait now before their money is in their hands.

More grain is exported by the American line steamers from Philadelphia in the course of the year, than by the vessels of any other line in the Atlantic trade.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Meeting of Stockholders on Saturday—Reception of the Report of the Investigating Committee—Remarks by Col. Morton McMichael and Col. Thomas A. Scott—Resolutions of Thanks.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 3d.]

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Musical Fund Hall, at noon, today, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Investigating Committee appointed by resolution of the stockholders at the annual meeting held March 10, 1874.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, announced that owing to the illness of His Honor Mayor Stokley, he would not be present to preside.

A. Louden Snowden then called the meeting to order, and nominated as chairman ex-Mayor McMichael, who was unanimously chosen to preside, and Mr. Henry Pemberton was chosen Secretary.

MR. M'MICHAEL THEN SAID:

The object for which this meeting is assembled is so clearly set forth in the call which has been read by the Secretary, that it needs, from me no further explanation. In taking the chair, however, to which you have graciously called me in the absence of our excellent Mayor, whose illness we all deplore, and whose early restoration to health we all earnestly desire, I will take occasion to say that in my judgment in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, the committee whose report you are about to receive, have fulfilled these duties with singular fidelity and intelligence. [Applause.] The vast variety of its work, the numerous paths of investigation they were required to explore, the mass of intricate and complicated details they had to sift and examine and analyze, the great problems with which they had to deal, and upon which it was expected they would express matured opinions, demanded from them indefatigable and constant attention and well balanced powers of judgment. These qualities I think they have shown in an eminent degree, and, whatever difference of sentiment may exist as to the conclusions to which they have arrived, I am sure you will agree fully that in reaching those conclusions they have been animated by an earnest purpose to present to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad such a statement of its affairs as might challenge commendation for fullness, accuracy and fairness.

The report was then presented, and, on motion, the reading of it was dispensed with, as it had already been published in full in the newspapers and in pamphlet form.

Mr. Snowden stated that the next business in order was the consideration of the resolutions attached to the report, but as Colonel Scott had called the Investigating Committee together early in the day, and had some important information to impart, he thought it would be well that the meeting should hear from him.

COLONEL SCOTT SAID:

Within the past few days the stockholders in Europe have begun to receive copies of this report. It was distributed in Philadelphia on the 14th, and left by the steamers on the 15th, and by advices he had learned that on Tuesday and Wednesday last the advance copies had reached London, and while the boxes containing the reports had not then arrived, it was intended that every shareholder in Europe, as in America, should receive a copy. Several dispatches had been sent to him as President, asking that action be taken on this report to that end; that final action should be postponed until the regular annual meeting, when every shareholder would have an opportunity to examine the report, which was strong, comprehensive and valuable. He then stated that the dispatches were from Foster & Braithwaite, the London and Asiatic Company, Heseltine, Powell & Co., Speyer Bros. and J. S. Morgan & Co., and Thomas A. Biddle, Esq., and read the following from the London and Asiatic Company, who have been acting for the Pennsylvania Railroad for the past twenty years:

LONDON, 2:17 P. M., September 29, 1874.

To Col. Thomas A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia:

The European stockholders would feel greatly aggrieved if final action be taken at meeting of 3d proximo, before they can even begin possession of report or represented. Box of reports not yet received. Strongly recommend final action being deferred until February meeting.

Col. Scott said further that many of the suggestions made by the committee were valuable ones, and had been already adopted by the directors and officers of the company. He concluded by urging the adoption of a resolution postponing the consideration of the report until the next annual meeting, so that the European stockholders might be heard. About fifteen millions of the stock and eighty per cent. of the bonds are held abroad.—*Rep.*

Mr. James Milliken said it was due in courtesy to the committee that the report be first accepted; it did not embrace the resolutions.

Mr. S. W. Roberts then presented the annexed resolutions of thanks:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee of Shareholders be received, and that the thanks of the shareholders of the company be tendered to the committee, Messrs. William A. Stokes, Wm. H. Kemble, A. Louden Snowden, David E. Small, John S. Irick, Wm. C. Longstreth and John A. Wright, for the ability, care and fidelity which they have exercised in bringing before the owners of the property by their report full and comprehensive statements of everything pertaining to its affairs.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed to pay all the expenses incurred by the committee in connection with the examination of the affairs of this company, and the preparation and publication of their report.

These were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Milliken presented the following resolution postponing action:

Resolved, That in order to enable every shareholder in America and Europe to have an opportunity of thoroughly understanding the report, the condition of the company, and the policy indicated by the resolutions now adopted, action be postponed until the regular annual meeting of the shareholders in March next. And that the Board of Directors of the company be requested in the interval to carry out the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. John A. Wright said he had been instructed by the committee to say that they were willing that the resolutions should be passed over until the next annual meeting. The postponement would give the stockholders the results of English experience, from which much probably can be learned.

Mr. Milliken's resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Roberts next presented the following, relative to the late John Edgar Thomson:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the stockholders John Edgar Thomson, the first Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for more than twenty years, and until his death, the President of the company, has departed this life.

Resolved, That the stockholders desire to record upon their minutes this resolution as expressive of their sense of the great ability, strict integrity and untiring industry with which John Edgar Thomson, their late President, devoted himself to the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from its organization until the close of his highly distinguished and eminently useful career.

Colonel Scott took great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and trusted it would receive the approval of every stockholder present.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Rumsey Wing, of Kentucky, United States Minister to Equador, is expected home in November. His health has been so much impaired by the climate of Quito he has been compelled to relinquish his position.

Mr. Fitch, the husband of Minnie Sherman, is thirty-one years old, and has served in the navy nine years. He now has a complimentary leave of absence for one year, at the expiration of which time he expects to resign, and to make his future residence in St. Louis.

Judge Thacker, the new Commissioner of Patents, was appointed an examiner soon after the close of the war. He was soon appointed Examiner-in-Chief, and subsequently Assistant Commissioner. He is a native of Vermont, but was originally appointed from Virginia.

The Sherman wedding in Washington will be followed soon by another of equal importance, and likely to be of equal brilliancy. The parties most directly interested are Mr. Flanagan, of Philadelphia, and Miss Emily, daughter of Judge William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court.

The preliminaries of the marriage of Colonel Fred. D. Grant to Miss Ida Honore of Chicago, have been arranged. The wedding will occur at the residence of the bride's parents, on the 20th instant, and will be a quiet affair, only near friends being invited. The President and Mrs. Grant will be present.

An old Catholic priest in Switzerland is about to follow Father Hyacinthe's example, abandoning celibacy. St. Ange Lievre, in announcing his betrothal to a Protestant lady, says: "I marry because I wish to remain an honorable man. In the sixteenth century it was a proverbial expression to say "as corrupt as a priest," and this might be said to-day. I marry, therefore, because I wish to get out of the Ultramontane slough.

The report that Sir Charles Dilke, the young reform politician and member of Parliament, has sent the body of his dead wife to Vienna for disposal by cremation, is the first news which has reached this country of her death. She was a young woman of aristocratic family, great spirit, culture and beauty, and had been married less than two years. Devoted to her husband, profoundly ambitious for him, socially and politically, as clever indeed as himself, she was alike an inspiration and an assistance to him in the bold and brilliant public career in which he was so fully launched.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

A Full and Correct Account of the Late Frightful Disaster on the Bonnett's Branch Railroad—The Entire Responsibility on the Telegraph Operator.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 3, 1874.

Finding so many conflicting and erroneous reports in circulation in regard to the late terrible accident on the "Low Grade Division," after a visit to the scene of the disaster, I have thought best to give you, as near as possible, a correct account of the matter.

Mail train No. 1 left Red Bank on Wednesday morning on time, and was running at its usual rate of speed when the collision occurred. Crude oil engine No. 41 hauling a train of 55 empty oil tanks and cars, was to pass the mail at New Bethlehem. Mr. Phillips, Superintendent of the Low Grade Division, telegraphed the order to the operator at New Bethlehem to hold the mail train until the oil train passed. The operator repeated the message back to the Superintendent's office correctly; but when asked whether he had delivered the order to the conductor and engineer of the mail, answered that he *forgot*. It has since been ascertained that he did not even copy the order. Mr. Phillips, on receiving this answer, at once comprehended the awfulness of the situation, knowing full well that a collision must inevitably occur. As soon as possible he got an engine ready and started for the scene of the expected disaster, stopping at Troy, and taking on the company's surgeon, Dr. Mc. Brown. The collision occurred half a mile west of Millville at 11:40 A. M. The mail train was coming around a curve, and was almost on the other train before they discovered it. The engineer immediately reversed his engine, applied the air brakes, and by his promptness, evidently saved the lives of the passengers. The hands on the oil train saw the smoke from the other train in time to jump off and save their lives. The oil train was hurled upon the passenger train with fearful force, both engines being lifted into the air by the force of the concussion. Mr. James Essler, the engineer of No. 1, was thrown from his engine, and, it is thought, was not seriously injured, as he told Conductor Biggs he was not hurt much, but said, "Take care of my fireman." It is supposed he was struck afterward by the cap off an oil tank, which exploded, as he was found under engine No. 41 with his skull broken. His unselfish wish to save another caused him to lose his own life.

The fireman, Michael Killen, was taken from under the tender fearfully burned. He lived in great agony for almost two hours. He was from Weedville, Elk county, Pa. Henry Wortz, express messenger, was fatally injured, and died yesterday morning. His remains were taken to his home, in Allegheny, last evening. J. McConnel Tarr, baggage master, was seriously hurt in the breast and head. He is at his home in Kittanning, and will, it is thought, recover. John Spacs, brakeman, severely injured in head and face, will recover. Brown, newsboy, got broken and face cut. Richard N. Doyle, of Reynoldsville, and W. S. McConnell, of Brookville, had gone into the baggage car to see a couple of dogs they were bringing with them. Mr. Doyle was fatally injured, only living a short time after being taken from the wreck. His remains were taken by his brother to Canada for interment. Mr. McConnell was quite seriously injured, but is recovering. John H. Strong, of Troy, who was assisting Mr. Wortz, received some severe but not fatal injuries. Mr. J. N. Garrison, of this place, reported among the injured, had left the train at Sligo Junction. The only two in the train or crew of the mail train who escaped death or serious injury are the conductor, Mr. James G. Beggs, and the mail agent, A. C. Scott. They were both in the mail car, and were both hurled through the car window over the embankment and into the swamp, a distance of fifty feet. Mr. Beggs received some severe bruises. Mr. Scott escaped with slight bruises and burns, but his clothing was nearly torn from his body. The escape of Messrs. Beggs and Scott was indeed a miraculous one as the mail and baggage cars were hurled bottom upwards down the embankment, while the oil cars were hurled promiscuously upon them. These cars immediately took fire and were destroyed with all their contents. The mails, with the exception of that for Scott's store which the agent succeeded in saving, were destroyed, the only vestige remaining of them being a New York *Daily Sun* of the 28th ult., addressed to the Brookville *Republican*, which was picked up the next day among the debris of the wreck.

The true lives have been sacrificed, terrible suffering obtained upon others, hundreds of dollars of property destroyed, all by the culpable—not to say criminal—carelessness of one man. It has been alleged that the operator at New Bethlehem was overworked, and that this accounted for his neglect. This is entirely untrue. The local business of the line there is very light, and the operator has no night work, and is not expected to be in his office before 7 o'clock A. M., leaving it at 7 P. M. Samuel M. Farland, the operator, was yesterday arrested at the instance of Superintendent Phillips, but was released on bail, citizens of New Bethlehem becoming his sureties. The Railroad Company owe it to the friends of the dead, to the injured men, and to the people at large, to have this matter thoroughly investigated. No blame can be attached to Mr. Phillips, who was on the ground as early as possible, and who did all in his power for the sufferers; nor were any of the employees of the two trains at fault.

Conductor Beggs and his entire crew have been running on the "Low Grade Division" ever since the road was finished, and had all become favorites with the traveling public. The terrible catastrophe caused a feeling of horror and sorrow to pervade our community. Mr. Fesler, the engineer, run the first engine over the Low Grade road. He was a most estimable young man, and one of the best and most popular engineers on the entire line, possessing the confidence and respect of both his superiors and subordinates.

Mr. Wortz had been on the Valley road almost since its opening, losing a limb in one of the first accidents that occurred on that road. He was always courteous and obliging, and a favorite with all who knew him. That it was owing to the "Miller platform" in use on the Allegheny Valley Railroad that the train was not "telescoped," is the opinion of all railroad men who have viewed the wreck. Had this occurred, the passengers would not have escaped as they did.

K.

FROM BELLAIRE, O.

The Rise in the River and Its Effect on the Coal Trade—A Bottle House Needed—Sporting Matters—Death of an Aged Citizen—Belmont County's Seventeen Thousand Dollar Tammany Steal—Democratic Officials Trying to Cover Up the Matter.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., October 3, 1874.

The present rise in the river has incited a considerable degree of activity in those branches of commerce that depend so largely upon this conduit of trade. Among others of no mean pretensions in point of importance are our coal interests. We have pits here that depend almost exclusively upon the river demand for their market, and when the mighty river is reduced from its grand proportions that it sometimes assumes, to the low ebb that occasions it to be sneeringly dubbed "the creek," these works are compelled to lie almost entirely idle, and many men who depend upon this source for a livelihood are actually driven to the wall by a vivid glimpse of the terrible specter of the word of starvation.

It does our heart good, these few days, to look upon the black but pleasant faces of those noble men who will dare so much down in the mines, digging dusty diamonds to procure a little comfort for themselves and their families. As they emerged from the dark and dismal looking place that has been the scene of their day's labor, and bidding us the evening salute with a hearty will and a smile and go tripping home to their little ones, made happy with the thought that another day's labor is performed for the benefit of their families. Our river collieries are all taking advantage of this rise to prepare for the fall trade, and in their fittings find a lively activity are the noticeable characteristics.

We naturally enough feel proud of our glass interests, and if we should seem to overstep the bounds of modesty by their frequent mention, we hope your readers will pardon us with that charity that all should extend to the weaknesses of the brother wearing the "human form divine." The "National" put on to the market during last month twelve thousand five hundred dollars worth of chimneys. This house make chimneys and globes a specialty, and for a ten-pot furnace our clever friends think they have done well. The sales of September, 1874, exceed those of the corresponding time last year four thousand dollars. The Belmont Company sold during the same month, this year, nearly twenty thousand dollars worth of ware. This house manufactures considerable quantities of pressed ware, in connection with globes and chimneys. All the glass factories are well supplied with orders, and some of them are completely deluged,—a healthy sign of the times. A valuable accessory to our glass trade would be a bottle house. Bellaire has no bottle house, and we are confident that such an enterprise would succeed, and succeed well.

A Mr. McGraw, ninety-seven years of age, resident of South Bellaire, died yesterday of general decrepitude, after a lingering illness of many days.

Base-ball contests and "scull" races among our amateur sportsmen are matters hardly worthy of notice in a news budget because of their frequency.

Perhaps you are aware that our county indulged in a first class sensation a year ago in the shape of a little Tammany organization, which made its influence felt to the tune of seventeen thousand dollars, that amount being abstracted from the peoples' Treasury, of at least a discreditable sum being exhibited by the records. Committees of experts were appointed, and an investigation had. The case was carried into the courts, and after a fair and impartial trial had under peculiarly favorable circumstances, if these latter have anything to do with the meeting out of justice, and a judgement against our Democratic ex-Treasurer, James Irwin, and his sureties for $17,435 10 was rendered. Motion was made for a new trial, and the same was granted. Pending that trial, ex-State Auditor, General James Godman, and his son as experts, are now engaged in again investigating those books, and every effort is evidently being made to frustrate the object of justice, of which we may have more to say anon. Of one thing in this connection, we are morally certain; and that is, that the hard fisted farmers and honest yeomanry of Belmont county will insist upon Erwin, Chambers & Co., making it clear as to whether that seventeen thousand dollars was put where it would do the most good, and if so, just where that was.

S. H. L.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL E. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Act on the Defensive.

Persons who are subjected to the influences of bad air and unwholesome water, to constant exposure out of doors and sudden changes of weather, should act on the defensive by imparting to their constitutions the power of resisting such influences. The fortifying effects upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are simply amazing. Thousands who use them as a preventative of malaria enjoy an absolute immunity from its attacks, although dwelling in regions where that scourge is most prevalent. Artizans and laborers whose occupations keep them in the open air, find the Bitters a complete safeguard against the effects of exposure. Travelers testify that they counteract the influences of torrid heat, intense cold, and miasmatic air. Free from every objectionable feature, pure, undeteriorating, containing only vegetable ingredients, an agreeable stimulant, a wholesome tonic and corrective, and a sovereign protective, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the most popular of American remedies.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Wm. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fohanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christoline Zug.
John B. Butler, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.

Do you want good Cider all the year.
Do you want it clear and sparkling.
Do you want it sweet and wholesome.
If so use the Sulphate of Lime,

Made by James R. Nichols & Co. It is the only gen uine. One package is sufficient for a barrel of cider. The later in the season cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphate preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1838.
For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES R. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 15, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. NWF

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.
Formerly 16 Clark street.
Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES. RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

J. D. Thompson & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
American, English, French and German
Fancy Goods,
NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.
Also, Manufacturers of All Kinds of
BRUSHES,
Nos. 176 and 178 Wood Street,
MWS PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
IN THE CITY,
AT
L. H. SMITH & CO.'S,
No. 49 Sixth Street.

NOTICE.
HARVEST QUEEN
Reaper and Binder Company.
Capital.....$800,000
SHARES 3,000, PER $100 EACH.
The books for subscription to the above Company are now open at the office of the
Householder's Fire Insurance Company,
German American Bank Building, Penn avenue. The payments on subscriptions are as easy as the necessities of the business in getting machinery and building will permit.
This promises to be a remarkably successful Company, as the business will be a specialty, covered by patents that make the invention a monopoly. It is the greatest agricultural improvement of the age.
For prospectus, &c., and inspection of the model, call on the inventor at the office as above.

TREES, BULBS, FLOWERS,
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees,
Small Fruits, Iceland Bulbs, In great variety.
Winter Blooming Plants.
Cut Flowers in every style.
Gold Fish, Canary Birds.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Send for Catalogue. MTh

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

OCTOBER, - 1874.
BARGAINS IN
CARPETS!
The Best New Patterns,
Our Own Direct Importation.
The Celebrated Patent Linoleum,
Experienced Upholsterers to Make and Lay.
PRICES TO SUIT THESE TIMES.
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS.
☞ It will pay every Carpet Buyer to look through our Stock.
☞ Everybody treated alike, with courtesy and attention.
McFarland, Collins & Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
OCTOBER, - 1874.
NEW STOCK,
PRICES REDUCED,
GREAT BARGAINS
In All Qualities
Brussels, Ingrains,
DRUGGETS,
RAG, COTTAGE AND HEMPS
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.
Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 3, 1874.

The following is the telegraphic report of the condition of the banks of New York city to-day at noon:

Loans, increase	$1,737,000
Specie, decrease	333,700
Legal tenders, decrease	1,734,300
Deposits, increase	495,100
Circulation, decrease	200,200
Reserve, decrease	2,234,400

As our readers will observe, the situation in the New York market, according to the weekly bank statement, has the appearance of tending toward a rather closer condition of money matters than has prevailed for some time past. Indeed, at one time during this week call loans were rated at six per cent., but that figure having been so long unknown on the street, brought out an immense volume of capital ready to loan, which speedily caused a reaction to the old rates.

In Pittsburgh no appreciable change in rates is to be quoted. New York exchange is at a premium of the express charges, viz., seventy-five cents per $1,000, which is a most unusual thing for us at this season of the year, when we customarily have more remittances from the West in payment for our products than fill to overflowing our banks with Eastern funds. Deposits keep up well with our home institutions, and there is little or no panicky feeling manifested, only a foreboding of dull times during the winter, and a consequent display of caution in making investments.

—We note with pleasure the usual five per cent. quarterly dividend of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and only wish that their stock was more widely distributed in order that more hearts might be gladdened by the "divide," which is a delicate way of wishing ourselves among their shareholders. It is, however, a well known fact that if the "Farmers" is close communion as regards stockholders, they are actuated by a large and liberal spirit in their dealings with their customers and the public.

—We take from the Boston *Advertiser* the following recent decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Court:

The Central National Bank of the city of New York *vs.* Joseph Pratt.—This was an action by a national bank against the defendant to hold him as an indorser of a bill of exchange drawn by Joseph M. Strong, of New York, upon Mafi Lills, of Boston, payable to the order of defendant, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff bank. The defence was usury, which by the laws of New York is usury under the laws of New York. On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended that the bill of exchange would not be void, even if usury interest had been taken by them. This question was reserved for the determination of the Supreme Court which has now given judgment for the plaintiffs. The report is as follows:

1. The provision of the United States statutes of 1864, chapter 106, section 30, fixing the penalty for taking usurious interest, the forfeiture of the entire interest charged, applies uniformly to national banks organized under the statute. This provision is within the constitutional power of Congress, and supercedes the State laws imposing penalties for usury so far as applicable to national banks.

2. The acceptance of the drafts in suit being unconditional, it is not competent to show by oral testimony that the parties agreed to extract payment of them according to their tenor.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 3, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼			
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	118		118					
5-20's, 1865	112⅝		113					
5-20's, 1864	113⅝		113⅝					
5-20's, 1865	114⅝		114⅝					
5-20's, 1865, new	116¼		116¼					
5-20's, 1867	117		117					
10-40's	111		111					
10-40's, coupon	112⅜		112⅜					
Currency 6's	117½		117½					
New 5per cents	112¾		112¾					
Reg. bds of '81			111½					
Western Union Tel.	89⅜	81	81¼					
Pacific Mail	30¾	30	30					
Adams Express			107½					
Wells-Fargo Express			79					
American Express			61¾					
United States Exp's			64					
New York Central	102¾	102	102					
Erie	35¾		35¾					
Michigan Central			74					
Michigan Southern	82⅝	82⅜	83⅛					
Illinois Central			125					
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	89¾		87					
Chicago & North'w'n	39¾	37	39¾					
Rock Island	103⅜		103⅜					
St. Paul, common	34⅜		34⅜					
Wabash, common	40¾		40¾					
Fort Wayne	90½		90½					
Ohio & Mississippi	28		28					
Union Pacific	36¾	36	36¾					
Chicago & Alton			95					
Boston, H. & E.	1¾		1¾					
Harlem	125		125					
Hannibal & St. Joe	26		28					
Hannibal & St. Joe, pf.			47½					
Atlantic & Pacific			26¾					
A. C. & I. C.	14		12½					
Tennessee 6ds			74					
Do. new			74					
S. Carolina, April			74					
Do. July	17		17					

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	95¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	103½	104
Reading	33¾	33⅝
United Companies, N. J	125½	
Oil Creek, sales	50½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	69¾	69⅝
Allegheny Valley, sales	89¾	
Central Transportation	52½	
Empire Transportation	53⅜	54
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales	67½	69¼

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 3, 1874.

There was a moderate degree of activity to-day in the markets generally. The tendency of buyers to hold off for lower prices is less marked, and there were liberal transactions at very nearly previous quotations. The receipts of the leading grains continue rather light, and the stock is not very large.

The trade among commission merchants in country produce was fairly active, with a general upward tendency. Butter continues very firm, at previous quotations. Cheese continues to advance, and we now quote factory at 12½@13c per pound. Eggs are also tending higher, and were quoted yesterday at 24@25c. Potatoes sold yesterday at 85@90c on track, which makes a material advance since the opening of the week.

We note an advance of ½c per pound on roasted coffees, which takes effect on Monday morning. Sugars are rather quiet at present, but indications in the Eastern markets are toward activity and firmness in prices.

Provisions continue rather quiet with a slow demand, and an exceedingly limited supply. Prices generally remain unchanged; breakfast bacon is a shade higher, and the tendency is very strongly upward, the stock being very small. The Chicago market to-day showed an increased firmness in lard, but there was no such effect in the market here.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past week are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,472
Corn, sks	1,020
Barley, sks	911
Butter, pkgs	54
Bacon, tcs	50
Hay, bales	250
Peaches, crates	130
Apples, bbls	1,472
Wheat, sks	414
Oats, sks	2,044
Potatoes, bush	2,175
Ice, tons	200

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, October 3, compared with those of the three preceding weeks:

Week ending—	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.
Flour, bbls	5,078	5,063	6,068	8,137
Apples, bbls	241	312	234	270
Cheese, lbs	345	398	455	1,020
Corn, sks	1,745	1,330	1,501	3,220
Wheat, sks	4,236	1,504	2,978	1,859
Barley, sks	912	699	1,020	2,244
Rye, sks	510	170	170	367
Oats, sks	22,979	13,210	8,392	10,083
Butter, pkgs	192	199	196	243
Bacon, pcs		561	3,977	7,308
Bacon, tcs	61	390	357	350
Potatoes, bush	9,880	21,327	16,698	11,242
Ice, tons	170	530	580	170
Hay, bales	2,240	3,038	3,053	3,002
Peaches, crates	4,674	3,118	915	306

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a more active market today, and liberal transactions. Buyers were more disposed to come forward, at the prevailing prices.

Wheat—There is no quotable change in the market, which is rather quiet and steady. Receipts were light during the week, but gained a little towards the close. We quote as follows: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice amber, $1 25@1 28; the latter for strictly choice on some credit, and the lower figure for only a lack of some desirable qualification.

Corn—The market was steady with transactions in old somewhat checked by high prices. Shelled is quotable at 70@72c ₱ bushel for high mixed; 68@69c for low mixed; car—old is scarce and rules at 70@74c ₱ bushel; new is in good supply and sold freely at 73@73c, but the kernel is not fully hardened yet. Receipts are increasing, being 5,672 bushels this week, or over 3,000 greater than the week preceding.

Oats—There is slightly increased supply, and transactions were active at previous quotations. Sales were made throughout the day at 62@63c ₱ bushel for white; 60@61c for mixed. The week's receipts are 25,207 bushels.

Rye—The market continues steady, with a rather light supply. Prices are not materially changed, but rule at 95c@$1 00. Receipts are light.

Barley—The receipts during the week were quite liberal, and the market was tolerably active, with prices a shade lower. We note sales at $1 10 ₱ bushel, and quote at $1 10@1 15. Receipts for the week are 7,453 bushels.

Seeds—We noted the following sales of round lots yesterday:

2 cars red winter wheat, delivered	$1 18
2 cars barley	1 10
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed	70
2 cars shelled corn, on track	70
2 cars new ear corn, delivered	63
1 car white oats	63
1 car white oats	62
1 car light mixed oats	61
1 car mixed oats	61
2 cars mixed oats	61

Receipts—The receipts continue light, but the past week shows an increase in the imports of corn, barley and oats, while wheat, flour and rye are somewhat decreased. The following statement shows the receipts of grain during the past week, compared with the similar receipts for the four preceding weeks:

Week ending—	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.
Wheat, bush	11,675	16,500	4,709	7,445	4,447
Corn, bush	8,200	4,362	9,825	4,778	5,955
Barley, bush	467	852	1,700	2,900	7,453
Rye, bush	2,108	1,275	425	425	1,101
Oats, bush	41,352	37,447	25,025	20,200	25,207
Total	59,205	74,929	42,758	35,677	46,000

FLOUR—The market was tolerably active yesterday at unchanged prices. We note sales of 50 bbls low-grade flour at $4 85 ₱ bbl; 100 do family at $5 25; 100 do bakers' at $5 25. Jobbing transactions were active at the following quotations: Low grades, $4 75@5 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin $5 75; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@5 75; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 25; oat meal $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat flour, red wheat flour $5 40; No. 2 seconds $5 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts are 2,059 bbls in excess of last week.

HAY—Receipts continue to be very large and prices are somewhat shaded on large transactions. We quote prime timothy baled at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton on track; or wharf; No. 2 do $19 00@20 00; inferior $17 00@18 00; loose hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $30 per ton; $25 00@28 00; second growth clover hay $23 00@24 00; inferior $20 00@23 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 85c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@$1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed, $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; ground $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—Trade to-day was fair among the wholesale and jobbing houses in the grocery business. Coffees are strong, and we note an advance of 1c on roasted Rio in packages and bulk. Sugars seem to be nearly at a stand still, but a private dispatch brought the information that 10,000 hds were sold to-day in New York, at full prices, and we may expect to see higher prices next week. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Teas.*	
Fancy	23c	Imperial	50c@$1 00
Choice	22½c	Japan	50c@1 00
Prime	22c	Oolong	35c@ 85c
Low grade	20c	Fancy	$1 00
Good	19c	Souchong	35c@ 85c
Java	33 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'c N O	88c
Rio, in bags	25 c	Good	80c
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Prime	85c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard A, coffee	11½c	Sugar drips	70c
Standard extra C	11½c	Lower grades	55@60c
Standard hards	11½c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Franklin extra C	10¾c	Choice Carolina	8@8½c
American extra C	9½c	Patna	8@8½c
Atlantic C	9½c	Rangoon	7½c
Culbertson	9½c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
		Valentia, ₱ lb	12½ c
Young Hyson, 50c@$1 00		Currants	7½@ 8 c
Gunpowder, 30c@ 1 25		Prunes	10 @12½c

The following comparative statement of the receipts of Louisville shows a remarkable increase since 1869:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1869	7,300	1870-71	57,395
1870-71	9,886	1870-71	29,870
1871-72	20,663	1871-72	29,870
1872-73	29,664	1872-73	51,290
1873-74	21,663	1873-74 (estim'd)	125,000

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts for the past week are 7,308 pcs and 210 tcs, a slight falling off from the previous week. Trade is quiet with a limited supply—especially in breakfast bacon, which is scarce and high. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams, 13½ @ 14c; plain do 13c; shoulders canvassed, 9½ @ 10c; plain do 9c; breakfast bacon, clear sides, dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $6 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8c; pig hams, 15½c; clear rib sides, 12½c; clear sides, do, 16c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $23 00; prime mess, $20 00; refined for summer use, 8½c; pure leaf lard, ¼ bbls do 10½c; buckets, do 12c; in 5-lb cadilles, do 12½c; in 3-lb cadilles, do 13c; in 1-lb cadilles, do 14c; in 5-lb pails, do 13½c; in 3-lb do, 14c.

FISH—There is not much change to report either in the demand or prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3
No. 1 mackerel, ₱ bbl	$23 00
No. 1 mess do	21 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00
No. 1 bay	14 00
Extra No. 2	13 00
No. 2 bay	12 00

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@13c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual discount. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 15 ₱ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active; choice is offered at $1 20.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime, and 6¼@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is somewhat more limited, and prices are steady. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are 6½@7c ₱ gal.

BUTTER—The supply of choice grades continues limited, and prices are strong. We quote choice at 25@28c ₱ lb; medium 23c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c.

BEANS—The market is easy. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50 medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and the advancing tendency continues. We note an advance of ½c per pound. Quotations are as follows: New York factory, 12½@13c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 12½@13c; Western Reserve dairy 11@12½c; Sweitzer 12@13c. Receipts for the past week 1,020 boxes; previous week 405 boxes.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are quoted at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 15c ₱ lb.

LONG MOSS—The supply of freshly cut is light and prices are advancing. We quote at 2½@3c ₱ dozen.

ONIONS—There is a fair supply, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 3½c ₱ lb wholesale.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 68@72c; No. 2, 58@62c; mixed, 50@55c.

HOPS—The market is steady. We quote 1874 at 45@50c; 1873 at 30@35c; olds 15@20c.

HONEY—At 30c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom, 25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Receipts have fallen off somewhat, those for the past week being 11,242 bushels against 16,698 bushels for the preceding week. Prices are stronger and higher. We quote at 85@90c per bushel in car lots on track; 95c@$1 00 from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 53c ₱ pair; old, 66c ₱ pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in good supply. We quote round lots as $2 90@3 00 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way, $3 00@3 10. Flax seed is more inquiring at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote Jerseys at $1 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 50@4 00.

VINEGAR—We quote cider at 22½@25c; white wine, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness's Dublin stout, $3 00@3 25 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Cantrell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and higher at $1 08@1 10 ₱ gallon.

ACIDS—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c for high test; common 3@3½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl ash 9c. The market is very quiet and the trade is almost exclusively confined to soda ashes, transactions on other items being limited as to make quotations nominal.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75 @3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 10 cans ₱ doz, 90c; 6 cans 93c; 3 cans 96c; 2 cans $1 00; 1 can $1 50; 5 cans ₱ 100 lbs $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 90c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown, cottons 10¼c; Eagle 10¼c; Idaho 10c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 8½c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 9½c; Nonpareil 8½c; Penn Mill 7-8 sheeting 9½c; Juniata B fine 9c; Penn Mill 2-4 bush bags 33c; do 7-8, 40c; do 3 bush bags 48c; white cargo 6¼c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 50@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 00 @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 13½c; gem snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7c @8c.

PAPERS—Sacking papers 4@5c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5½c; felt papers 4@5½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ lb.

STOVE AND GRATE STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

HOPS—Cotton at 2¼@3c ₱ lb; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring	Waring Bros, Phila	2,835

HOP MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 3.—The demand is only moderate, but holders are firm in their demand. We quote:

Americans, 1874	40@45c
Americans, 1873, 1872	12@20c
Olds, all growths	8@12c
Foreign, 1873	18@25c
California, 1873	20@30c

George W. Elkins' circular of the 2d inst. says:

"Further advices from the European crop report a slight improvement in its appearance and prospects. That it will be a fairly bodily smart may be seen by the following quotations from the London *Brewers' Journal*, of the 15th inst.:

"LONDON.—The most reliable calculations appear in representing this season's (*Estimation Crop*) in the aggregate, as only about one-third of a crop, which is borne out by the extent of acreage and the average production per acre.

"FARNHAMBERG.—The crop turns out to be very irregular, and, on the whole, much smaller than was expected even at Spalt. * * * It will not exceed two-thirds of a good year."

"With regard to the other Continental producing countries, the advices from Alsace, Bohemia, Austria and Altmark are much more favorable, the general result being a decided short crop."

"From our own country a full crop of good hops may be expected, and from the fact of superior quality will be used more economically. We think, however, there are more hops of medium grade than was at first supposed; a few growths with considerable mould, and others depreciated by early picking.

"It is probable there will be a surplus for export, and these, from present appearances, will find a full price on foreign markets.

"Yearlings and olds meet a good inquiry—at their relative value are, in fact, more active than 'new.' They range from 10c to 32c in price, the latter being for a choice quality, and old well *preserved* in color and richness as to be inferior to the new only in flavor.

"Prices range from 40c to 45c, the latter for strictly choice on some credit, and the lower figure only a lack of some desirable qualification.

"The volume of business has been lighter than usual at this period, from the fact that the brewers' product sold slowly through the summer, and many brewers having beer still on hand, are as yet not in operation. As soon as the market is fully open, and buyers are assured of the condition of the hop crop, we may expect largely increased activity.

"The market is firm with gradual upward tendency."—*Price Current.*

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Hay quiet; prime $25 00; choice $23 50@24 50. Pork—Stock "cornered" and held by two parties at $24 00. New syrup—fair sold at 80c; choice 85c. Whisky easier; Louisiana $1 06@1 07; Western $1 07@1 10 Coffee unchanged. Cotton—demand fair; sales 1,896 bales; supply moderate with prices strong in receiving and weak toward the close from expectation of liberal receipts; quotations unchanged. Receipts 1,793 bales. No ex. stock. Stock 25,726 bales; unsold last evening 114,000.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red and amber Western $1 24@1 28. Corn quiet at 97@98c. Oats firmer at 62@65c. Rye quiet at $1 09@1 10. Hay quiet at $18 @20 00. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork $24 00. Bacon—shoulders 10½ @10¾c; clear rib sides 15@15¼. Hams dull at 14@15c. Lard dull and drooping; refined tierces 10½c; kegs 11@11½c. Coffee very strong at 17½@20½c. Petroleum nominally 24c. Whisky firm at $1 05@$1 10.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 3.—Cattle—Receipts 900 head. Market quiet and prices weak but not quotably changed. Shipments 1,100 head.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head. Market dull, closing nominal with some 15,000 head unsold in pens; good to choice $4 40@5 75. Shipments 6,264 head.

Sheep—Quiet and unchanged.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 5, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined:

	Receipts of crude per riv'r & R. R.	Exports per Pa.	Per R. R.
Monday, Sept. 28	3,001	....	4,737
Tuesday, Sept. 29	4,504	....	6,904
Wednesday, Sept. 30	3,478	....	2,886
Thursday, Oct. 1	2,519	....	2,079
Friday, Oct. 2	....	....	6,504
Saturday, Oct. 3	2,855	....	939
Total for the week	13,903	2,855	24,215
Since January 1	1,330,000	108,501	680,692
To October 3, 1874	1,327,903	111,356	712,907
Same time 1873	1,416,676	62,432	509,295
Same time 1872	903,990	102,013	471,186
Same time 1871	852,575	83,520	485,750
Same time 1870	834,577	117,650	464,784
Same time 1869	609,484	90,439	326,485
Same time 1868	878,989	143,402	392,264

BUSINESS.

During the close of the week transactions have increased in volume, and the increase was accompanied by a slight advance, which continued during the last three days, until Saturday, quotations were from 2¼@2½c higher than at the opening of the week. Immediate shipment, which opened at 58c, closed at $1 00, while lesser advances were made in the prices of Union and United at wells.

Arrangements are being made for the shipment of refined on the pipe lines to Parkersburg, Connellsville road, which will to a great degree relieve the refining interest from the exactions and impositions of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. This will place Pittsburgh decidedly in the van as a point for the refining of oil. Only one thing more is needed to perfect the emancipation of our oil interests from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and give them a complete supremacy over all other places, and that is the completion of the Columbia Conduit Company's line, by which crude oil can be laid down at the refineries. This will insure and make permanent the advantage which Pittsburgh ought to have, and can have, over any other point in the handling of oil.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all parts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	21,560	13,903

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

	Barrels.
From January 1 to October 3, 1874	1,322,903
Same time 1873	1,416,676
Same time 1872	903,990
Same time 1871	852,575
Same time 1870	834,577
Same time 1869	609,484
Same time 1868	878,989
Same time 1867	647,307
Same time 1866	950,788
Same time 1865	392,017

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks, by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,507	2,855
Allegheny Valley Railroad	18,295	23,215
Total	19,803	26,070

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to October 3d:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R.	117,650	83,520	102,013	62,432	111,329
A. V. R. R.	464,784	486,750	472,126	509,295	712,907
Total	582,434	580,270	574,139	661,727	824,236

SATURDAY.

The market was somewhat firmer to-day and prices were stronger. Transactions were quite active. We quote United at wells at 75@76½c; immediate shipment $1 00. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS':

4,000 bbls, United, at river	$1 05
2,000 bbls, United, at river	1 00½
15,000 bbls, United, at wells	75
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	76½
5,000 bbls, Union, at wells	75

REFINED.

The market continues quiet at about former prices. We quote at 9½@10½c f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined spot 12¾c; October 12¾@ 12 15-16c.

Philadelphia—Spot 12¾c; October 12¾@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet at $1 45@1 50 for city; $1 35@1 40 for country.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, October 3.—The *Herald* says: There was a firmer feeling in the petroleum market. At the opening, in the morning, the leading deliveries advanced 2½c, and there was a larger business done than any previous day during the past week. United sold up to 76¼c, and Union sold at 75c, at wells. Other pipes, river delivery, sold at 1 00@1 02½. Up the Upper Creek spot sold at 75c. Hope firm at 74½@75c. Coffee and sugar flour Moinsses steady. Petroleum dull; crude 5½@ 6c; refined 12½@12¾c. Lard firm at 10½@11c at 30½@32c. Eggs firmer at 24@25c. Pork firmer at $23 50@24 00. Beef quiet. Middles quiet at 9½@12½c. Lard firmer at 11½@11¾c. Butter heavy at 24@33c. Cheese firm at 11½@13c. Whisky dull at $1 08@$1 09.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 3.—Wool quiet and dull during the week, contrasting with the recent activity; manufacturers discouraged about the demand and look gloomy. Sales unwashed wools, combing and delaine selections, in the hand at full prices; stock scarce and all lots in good condition meet with ready sale. Pennsylvania and Ohio X and XX above 50@ 53c; fine do of medium and X Ohio sold at 48@50c; fine delaine, 53@55c; fine Michigan fleeces at 48@52c; 61,000 lbs of delaine and combing selections sold at private terms. Missouri and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, X, XX and XXX, 51@60c; Michigan and Wisconsin 48@52c; Western and Ohio unwashed combing and delaine 56@58c; super and extra pulled 47@52c. Total sales of domestic for the week 1,174,000 lbs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The dry goods market was generally quiet to-day in the jobbing department, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods continue slow, except brown cottons, which are firm in leading grades. No cotton flannels. Prices without material change. Prints in fair request. Glasgow ginghams will be marked 10c by agents Monday. Blankets in good demand, and some leading makes sold ahead.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—Cotton, flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 84@ 86c. Oats active at 54@58c. Rye dull at 92c. Barley dull. Pork quiet at $24 00. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull at 17@18c. Pork nominal. Lard dull and nominal; summer 13@13½c. Bulk meats—shoulders quiet at 8½c; sides quiet at 10½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12½@12¾c; clear sides 13½@13¾c. Whisky steady, with moderate decline 16c. Whisky steady, with moderate demand.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; red $1 18@1 22. Corn weak at 81@82. Oats firmer at 61@62c. Whisky firmer at $1 08. Petroleum dull; refined 12½@12¾c; crude in barrels 9@9½c; bulk 6@6½c. Butter steady at 30@33c. Eggs firmer at 24c; fair to good 24@25c. Cheese firm; Western Reserve 12½@13c. Eggs firm; Western express 25c; do freight 23@24c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white $1 17; No. 3 $1 12; No. 1 white, Michigan $1 13½; amber $1 14½; amber Michigan $1 15; lower; low grades $1 12; new do, seller October, Her Michigan $1 15; no grade 8c. Oats dull at 45½c. Seed dull; demand; No. 2 and Michigan 51c; white 52½c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Metal Manufactured—Corn firm; ingot lake firm at 21½c. Pig iron—Scotch scarce and firm at $30@34. American quiet and unchanged. Russian sheet 15@ 15½c. Nails unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 3.—Cotton dull at 12¾@ 13½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@5 50. Wheat steady at $1 15. Corn steady at $1 00. Oats 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 08.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 3.—Wheat steady at $1 05@1 10. Corn steady at 82@86c. Oats dull at 50@55c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,000 bales. Flour dull at $5 50@7 50. Corn dull at 95@97c. Bacon dull at 10½@10¾@11½@12c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—Cotton quiet at 13½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 1 white $1 17½; No. 2 $1 15½@1 14¼. Corn dull at 90c. Oats firm at 49c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 3.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 18. Corn steady at 86c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 3.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and possess a Degree of Toughness unequalled.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers o All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STE

CITY MATTERS.

Jaw Broken.

A man named Hall, an employee at the Allegheny Outer Depot, had his jaw broken on Saturday night. It is stated that the watchman, named Beatty, struck him with a torch, producing the result stated. Whether the affair was accidental or otherwise, we are not informed. Hall lives on Arch street.

Prison Board Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of the County Prison Board was held on Saturday, at which bills were approved to the amount of $38. Bids for placing sheet iron boxes in the jail were opened as follows: Geo. F. Dietch, $215; R. S. Koll, first bid, $650; second, $425; Wm. McCombe, $638; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., $490. The contract was awarded to Geo. F. Dietch.

A Libel Suit Threatened.

It is stated that Mr. Hartupee, of the firm of A. Hartupee & Co., contractors for the pumping engines for the new water works, intends to bring an action for libel against Judge Mellon, for assertions made by the Judge in a taxpayers' meeting. The memorandum was that Mr. Hartupee had used $50,000 to feeinterested parties.

Bee Keepers' Society.

The North American Bee Keepers' Society, of which Seth Hoagland, of Mercer, Pa., is President, will hold its fourth annual session at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the second Wednesday (13th of November next. Bee keeping is becoming an important interest, and if properly attended to will be found a source of considerable profit. The payment of one dollar annually entitles to membership in the society, and a copy of the transactions when published.

Slight Fire.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock Lieut. Rail, of the Allegheny police, discovered fire in Carlin's foundry, on Sandusky street, near Robinson. Investigation showed that the metal-platform was in flames, and the fire spreading rapidly. The Lieutenant, with the assistance of officers Geary and Smith, got the hose of the foundry to playing on the flames, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire without calling out the department. The damage done was but slight.

A Young Girl Injured.

A young girl named Sarah Winters, residing with her parents on Mt. Washington, was severely burned on saturday evening, under the following circumstances: She was engaged in cleaning out a cupboard, and proceeded to throw all old paper parcels in the stove. She came across a small package of gunpowder, and, without knowing its contents, she threw it after the others. An explosion followed; the top of the stove was blown off, and Miss Winters was severely burned about the head, neck, shoulders and arms.

Will Not Proclaim Again.

Mayor Blackmore, in answer to a communication from John W. Riddell, of the Taxpayers' Union, inquiring whether, at the proper time, he will issue a proclamation for the election of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, says he will not, in the absence of a decision to the effect that the last election was not legal. He also cites the letter of Attorney General Dimmick, to the Presidents of Councils, in which he decides that the election should be held in February, 1874.

Marriage in High Life.

As if Mr. Barnum could never do enough for Pittsburgh, he now proposes to furnish one of his balloons, with the gallant Donaldson at the helm, to some couple who wish to unite their hands and fortunes between heaven and earth. Now gently, young people. Make up your minds that you are heartily in favor of getting your man bridesmaid and groomsman, tell Mr. Thomas, at the Central Hotel, that you are ready. He only asks twenty-four hours' notice. Here is an opportunity for a pleasant novelty.

Partition Asked For.

Frank Wilson, guardian of Rebecca Corbet, formerly Rebecca Wilson, and J. L. Gautner and wife, through their counsel, McCormick, Robb and Snively, filed a bill in equity in the District Court on Saturday, against Ann E. Wilson and Virginia Wilson, asking for a partition in chancery of thirty acres and ninety perches of land in Penn township. The land belongs to Rebecca Corbet, Mary M. Wilson, Ann E. and Virginia Wilson, the three last named being now of age, and the first named being still a minor.

Extensive Robbery.

On Saturday afternoon some thief made a good haul, if all reports are true, at the store on the wharf in front of the steamer Iowa lauding on the South side of the Monongahela river. Mr. R. Smith, the proprietor, being about to leave the city, had gathered together some $1,700 in money and left it with his wife. The wife put it in the drawer attached to the counter from which she was about to make her temporary absence. Suspicion rests upon a man who had been loitering about there, but he has not been apprehended.

Died from Heart Disease.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest on Saturday morning over the body of Mr. James Morrow, a farmer of Ohio township, who died suddenly at White's Hotel, corner of Ohio and Arch streets, Allegheny. Mr. Morrow put up at the hotel on Friday evening, and at the supper table an illness was noticeable on him, as he choked severely. A physician was hastily taken to his room, Dr. Chantler was summoned, but the man died soon after, apparently from heart disease. Deceased was some seventy years of age. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Rascally Boys.

Yesterday forenoon a lot of half-grown boys forced a smaller one into a barrel on the Monongahela wharf, and then engaged in piling up sticks of wood around it, with the intention, as they said, of setting fire to them. The attention of Officers Burgley, Feifer and Stewart was called to their actions, and three of them were arrested and taken to the Central Station house. The prisoners deny having taken part in the work of the crowd, but they were specially enough on the approach of the officers. One of them was chased by Officer Stewart to the wheel of a steamboat lying at the wharf. The names of the prisoners are James O'Hare, Barney Devine and John Savage. Each spends of Savage left $10 for his appearance this morning and he was released.

High Toned Ladies.

To-morrow afternoon the great balloon "P. T. Barnum" will ascend its elevating screw to a number of ladies whose aspirations are skywards. This will be the event of the visit of the Roman Hippodrome to this part of the country. The ladies who have secured seats are of high social standing, and it, therefore, would be impossible for others to get themselves booked for the journey. Mr. Barnum's gentlemanly representatives, while here at lunch for the ladies, so that the affair is simply a pic-nic beyond the clouds. It will be a feather in the cap of each fair participant to take the trip, as well as one of the most pleasing events in the life of each. The tickets for two seats are still vacant. Application should be made to Mr. D. S. Thomas at the Central Hotel, to-day, if there are any more ladies who would take a plate at the picnic.

Impartial Shooting.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, Frederick Weise, living at No. 55 Buchanan street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, went home, as it is stated, considerably under the influence of liquor, and commenced practising in the most disgraceful manner with a revolver. He fired one shot at his wife, but missed her, and she straightway ran out, calling for help. Another shot was fired, which did not seem to be aimed at anything particular, and then Weise discharged a third bullet at his own head. The ball took effect in the center of the forehead, but was flattened against the frontal bone, not penetrating the skull. Lieutenant Rall, attracted by the wife's cries, came and disarmed the desperate man, after which he contracted the ball. The wounded man was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and last night was carried to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The wound is not necessarily a dangerous one.

Forty Hours' Devotion.

There was a very large attendance at St. Paul's cathedral yesterday morning, on the occasion of the inauguration of the forty hours' devotion. Every seat in the spacious edifice was filled, while many persons were compelled to stand in the aisles. The altar was very handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, while the music was most excellent. The Rosary mass was said on the occasion, with Bishop Domenec officiating. Father Hickey addressed the congregation briefly on the duties, and in closing appealed for aid in behalf of St. Michael's Seminary. Before the close of the services there was a procession of the children attached to the congregation. This included one hundred girls and sixty maids of honor. The boys led the procession and the girls followed, dressed in white, and with wreaths of flowers upon their heads. In front of the altar the procession opened ranks and strewed flowers upon the pathway of the Bishop, who followed, four of the altar boys carrying a rich canopy over his head.

Services were also held in the evening, at which there was a large attendance.

The City Roads.

The Road Committee of the City Councils held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Herron in the chair.

The pay rolls for the several districts for September were taken up and upon examination approved as follows:

First district	$ 754 35
Second district	2,217 60
Third district	441 58

On motion the pipe line ordinance as adopted by the Street Committee was read, after which Mr. Duff moved that the ordinance as adopted by the Street Committee be returned to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

The motion prevailed.

A petition from the property owners on Brady street, for the opening of a new street from the south line of Second avenue to Monongahela river was presented and ordinance ordered.

Petition for the opening and grading of Craig street from Sixth avenue to Forbes street. Ordinance ordered.

Mr. Duff then moved that the Road Commissioner be authorized to purchase a strip of land from Wylie avenue to Somers street.

Mr. Cunningham amended the motion by suggesting that the matter be referred to a sub-committee. The motion passed.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the Road Commissioners of the Third district were authorized to make the junction of Forbes street and Shady lane passible.

Return of Morris, the Sculler.

Mr. Evan Morris, who contested so creditably with Brown, of Halifax, for the championship and $4,000, arrived home on Saturday morning. He has little new to say about the contest, except that he thinks a minor advantage about the manner in which he lost the race. His condition was not the best on the day of the race, he says, and he denies that he lost a stroke at the turning of the buoy. Brown won by less than three-quarters of a length, and that, he states, was accomplished only by a sudden spurt at the finish, when Morris was in the lead. Morris is not disheartened with the result, and will probably challenge Brown early next season.

The St. Johns *Daily News* thus speaks of the time business in connection with the race: "That the race was one of the best and most exciting ever rowed very few will doubt. The distance was four miles, and the time is two minutes and five seconds better than that made at the Eight-Brown race. It was rowed far faster than the Brown-Scharff race at Springfield. The latter is said to have been pulled in thirty-six minutes and thirty seconds, but as no official time was taken nothing sure is known. Admitting, however, that the time announced was correct, every mile of the race on Saturday was rowed quicker, a fact that becomes evident when it is considered that the Kennebecasis course is nearly one-fifth of a mile longer than that at Springfield."

THE REFINING INTERESTS.

The Pipe Line Ordinance--Its Modification--The Refiners' Association to be Common Carriers--No Discrimination as to Rates, etc.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL WE suggested two or three objections to the ordinance granting the use of certain streets to the Pittsburgh Refiners' Association, for the purpose of laying down and operating a pipe line for the transmission of refined oil from the refineries to the railroads. We spoke of the ordinance as first presented to councils, and which had been referred back to the committees having it in charge. Since then the ordinance has been modified so as to meet the various objections urged against it, and in its present shape will no doubt receive the approval of Councils. One of the main objections to the original draft was, that it made no provision for carrying the oil of persons other than those in the association. A section has been inserted which requires them to convey the oil of any refiner not in the association at the same price as charged to those who are members, and subject to the same rules and regulations. In other words, that there shall be no discrimination as against any citizen who may choose to engage in the refining business, and have oil to carry from his refinery to the railroads. The conte of the line, although not exactly given, is within well defined limits, and hence relieved of its original vagueness. The ordinance prohibits the use of any streets west of Thirty-second street, which will keep the main line and branches entirely in the new or rural districts. The lines are to be laid under the direction of the proper committees, and the City Engineer, and are not to interfere with the gas or water mains, or with the construction of sewers. The members of the Refiners' Association in the Third district of the Seventeenth ward, another party having been appointed by the Commission. The board decided that Donahoe was the properly elected Assessor.

Mr. Hays objected to the division of the Thirty-sixth ward, charging that part of the ward was left out.

Mr. McDevitt, Secretary of the Commission, stated that the gentleman was mistaken, and the matter was held over for examination.

Mr. Reed asked that the Seventh ward be left as divided recently by Judge Stowe.

Objections were also made by Mr. Fetterman to the division of the Thirty-second ward.

Judge Sterrett said that he would take the objections into consideration, but remarked at the same time that the report of the Board seems to have been very carefully prepared.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Workman Instantly Killed in a Foundry.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning at the pipe-works of William Smith & Sons, on Twenty-third street, between Penn avenue and the Allegheny river, resulting in the almost instant death of an employee named Thomas Stevanski. A heavy casting was being moved by a large crane, and had been elevated some feet above the ground, when suddenly the hooks gave way, and cast-iron fully five miles, and the time is two minutes and five seconds better than that made at the Eight-Brown race. It was rowed far faster than the Brown-Scharff race at Springfield. The latter is said to have been pulled in thirty-six minutes and thirty seconds, but as no official time was taken nothing sure is known. Admitting, however, that the time announced was correct, every mile of the race on Saturday was rowed quicker, a fact that becomes evident when it is considered that the Kennebecasis course is nearly one-fifth of a mile longer than that at Springfield."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN BALTIMORE.

A Young Girl Known in Pittsburgh Throws Herself from a Fourth-story Window — Love and Despair the Cause.

A sad story is told by the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday last regarding a young girl who formerly resided in this city, as follows;

"About half-past eleven o'clock Thursday morning, a girl, giving the name of Belle De Forest, threw herself from a fourth-story back window of St. John's restaurant, No. 58 North Charles street, into the brick-paved court below, a distance of forty-five feet, and received very severe injuries. The cause of the act is somewhat involved in mystery, like the antecedents as former circumstances of the girl, but is believed to have resulted from a morbid contemplation, brought about by want and disappointment. Dr. Atkinson was summoned and she was conveyed to the Washington University Hospital. Here it was found by Dr. Reynolds that no bones had been broken, but her back was badly bruised, and she was at times in delirium. She was placed in her room was found a letter addressed to a former student of the Maryland University Hospital, who is now in New York, but who, she says, had corresponded with her since his departure. The epistle was written in a delicate hand, and indicated a look of soft, brown hair. She asks him to see her buried properly, and says she regretted that her "cruel deed," but does not blame him.

"Belle De Forest is the name printed on cards found in the girl's pocket, and she is well known by that name during the year and a half she has lived in Baltimore. She is of medium height, eighteen years of age, looks much older, has large hazel eyes, light brown hair and a pretty face. She has undoubtedly had a hard lot in life. Her intelligence is quick and her conversation good. She is very reticent in regard to her antecedents, and will only say that her parents were French; her father was killed in the late civil war; her mother died of consumption soon afterward; that her early life was spent in Richmond, Va., but that for the last few years in Pittsburgh, Pa. She says she broke her arm while coming from Pittsburgh to Baltimore; was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, where she lost her heart with a young student. After leaving the hospital she found employment in a confectionery store on Lexington street; then as nurse with Mrs. Trimble, on Saratoga street, while she did fine sewing, etc., and found shelter at the St. John's restaurant.

The reporter saw her after she had been restored to consciousness. She was weeping very bitterly and said: "Why will not the people allow me room in this world to earn an honest livelihood? God knows I have tried to do that in this world, and my efforts are to be as good as any of my sex, but He also knows that where I have trusted I have been deceived, and that where I thought there lived honor and manhood there was nothing but veil-seamed deceit. During this out of town, spots in soils, but very earnestly, the tears followed each other down her cheeks, and growing more earnest she raised her bounded white arms and shaking the partly closed hand, continued: "I have never yet felt a moment that would pity or help me, nor have I found one man who acted with honor towards me. Do you know that I have been on a sick bed month after month without any one to give me water except myself? Now, I want to die, and I will die, although it seems fate is against my wishes. Last week I took one hundred and forty grains of hydrate of chloral, but it did not seem to hurt me, and now I am alive yet. Last night she was easier and less vehement. Dr. Reynolds thinks she will soon recover."

THE HIPPODROME

Barnum's Popularity--Excursion Trains Bringing in Thousands from the Neighboring Counties--The Last Week of the Great Show.

Opening on Tuesday evening of last week Barnum's Roman Hippodrome has been attended daily by thousands of people, the crowds growing each day, until on Saturday the immense pile was filled. Excursion trains in almost daily on the different railroads, the long trains of cars being jammed with humanity, all anxious to witness the wonders of the biggest show of the age.

Of the character of the performances we have already spoken at length, but a word or two further thereon may not be out of place. There are hurdle races, in which bodies, mounted on thoroughbred English horses, strain every nerve to carry off the honors of the victory; two and four-horse chariot races, driven by the ladies, wherein is set in earnest in their endeavors to win as the drivers in races for great stakes; Roman standing races, where one rides on the backs of the flying steeds, the most accomplished equestrian accomplishment; and the camel races, races between ponies, ridden by monkeys which have been taught all the tricks of the jockey. Besides, etc., etc. The grand pageant, the Congress of Nations, is magnificent, and must be seen to be appreciated. The Queen of Victoria on the high throne are of the most thrilling description, as are also those of Lucretia Mulligan and the trapeze performers. There are twenty minutes or so of genuine fun, when Mooney Brook Hunting, the clown, whistler, horse and scrub races, climbing the greased pole and other sports.

Mr. Barnum has left nothing undone to secure the comfort of his patrons. The grand amphitheater is supplied with comfortable chairs, the seats and the city Engineer, and must be seen to be appreciated. The Queen of Victoria on the high throne are of the most thrilling description, as are also those of Lucretia Mulligan and the trapeze performers. There are twenty minutes or so of genuine fun, when Mooney Brook Hunting, the clown, whistler, horse and scrub races, climbing the greased pole and other sports.

Mr. Barnum has left nothing undone to secure the comfort of his patrons. The grand amphitheater is supplied with comfortable chairs, the seats of which are so low as to afford a clear view of the performances,